

REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,  
1920

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*



OTTAWA  
THOMAS MULVEY  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1920.







*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,  
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,  
*Minister of Justice.*



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# REPORT

## OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

## FOR THE

## FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920

To the Right Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,  
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,931, as compared with 1,689 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,832.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatche wan	Total.
In custody April 1, 1919.....	549	380	226	149	148	121	116	1,689
<i>Received.</i>								
From jails.....	291	288	161	52	64	72	44	972
By transfer.....	15		13	47			75	150
By forfeiture of parole.....		4	5					9
By revocation of license.....			2					2
From Reformatories.....			3					3
From Military courts.....	15		1				14	30
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	56	53	24	17	20	11	20	201
By parole.....	78	73	57	15	25	13	14	275
By deportation.....	16	4	5	3	3	3	1	35
By death.....	9	3						12
By pardon.....	75	10	13	49	34	7	20	208
By transfer.....	13	3	6	5	11	122	3	163
By order of court.....	2	3			2	3	3	13
By military order.....				1				1
By return to provincial authorities.....	1	3		2	3		2	11
By escape (from Asylum).....	5							5
Remaining March 31, 1920.....	615	520	306	156	114	34	186	1,931



FARM.

	Acres cultivated	Hay land	Value of products	Net profit	Net loss
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	101½	93½	12,516 64	634 78	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	200	80	12,529 44	2,283 09	
Dorchester.....	98½	270	21,394 23	3,972 84	
Manitoba.....	407	375	12,812 56	6,165 49	
British Columbia.....	33·81	12·29	5,912 14		304 59
Alberta.....	74⅞	10	5,016 89	2,730 30	
Saskatchewan.....	380	55	17,689 54	1,950 99	

HOSPITAL.

	Cases treated in dispensary	Cases treated in hospital	Per capita cost
			\$ cts.
Kingston.....	4,438	479	78
St. Vincent de Paul.....	5,916	208	1 50
Dorchester.....	2,989	36	2 04
Manitoba.....	2,186	112	1 21
British Columbia.....	953	27	85
Alberta.....	1,028	61	1 14
Saskatchewan.....	315	16	45

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH)

British—		
Canada.. . . . .	1,107	
England.. . . . .	93	
Ireland.. . . . .	29	
Scotland.. . . . .	36	
Newfoundland.. . . . .	7	
West Indies.. . . . .	2	
Other British countries.. . . . .	11	
		1,285
Foreign—		
United States.. . . . .	209	
Austria-Hungary.. . . . .	108	
Russia.. . . . .	93	
Italy.. . . . .	81	
China.. . . . .	21	
Germany.. . . . .	18	
Sweden.. . . . .	9	
Belgium.. . . . .	5	
Greece.. . . . .	2	
France.. . . . .	12	
Norway.. . . . .	6	
Bulgaria.. . . . .	9	
Roumania.. . . . .	15	
Spain.. . . . .	3	
Holland.. . . . .	3	
Other foreign countries.. . . . .	52	
		646
		1,931



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## CREEDS

[illegible]

## AGE

Under 20 years..	335
20-30 years..	775
30-40 " ..	434
40-50 " ..	251
50-60 " ..	100
Over 60 years..	36
	<hr/> 1,931

## SOCIAL HABITS

Abstainers.. . . . .	548
Temperate.. . . . .	975
Intemperate.. . . . .	408
	<hr/>
	1,931

## CIVIL CONDITION

Single.. .. .	1,218
Married.. .. .	638
Widowed.. .. .	75
	<hr/>
	1,931

## RACIAL

White.. . . . .	1,820
Coloured.. . . . .	57
Indian (native).. . . . .	24
“ (half-breed).. . . . .	8
Mongolian.. . . . .	22
	<hr/>
	1,931

## EXPENDITURE, 1919-20

	Gross expenditure	Revenue	Net expenditure
	\$    cts.	\$    cts.	\$    cts.
Kingston.....	341,624 69	57,987 73	283,636 96
St. Vincent de Paul.....	242,732 17	13,560 56	229,171 61
Dorchester.....	177,441 16	20,490 22	156,950 94
Manitoba.....	105,132 09	20,571 47	84,560 62
British Columbia.....	90,729 80	7,906 84	82,822 96
Alberta.....	117,744 17	13,283 53	104,460 64
Saskatchewan.....	97,668 91	9,533 04	88,135 87
Totals.....	1,173,072 99	143,333 39	1,029,739 60



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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	251,074 29	241,131 78	283,636 96
St. Vincent de Paul.....	198,569 55	181,907 86	229,171 61
Dorchester.....	128,327 42	125,922 74	156,950 94
Manitoba.....	71,083 98	69,197 17	84,560 62
British Columbia.....	90,824 57	79,300 67	82,822 96
Alberta.....	74,503 77	78,388 79	104,460 64
Saskatchewan.....	84,922 63	87,660 79	88,135 87
Totals.....	899,306 21	863,509 80	1,029,739 60
Average daily population.....	1,513	1,530	1,832

## PER CAPITA STATEMENT

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	278 17	258 28	354 94	486 10	455 35	512 08	438 94
Maintenance of convicts.....	117 60	98 64	117 57	114 63	113 18	105 48	77 92
Discharge expenses.....	7 97	7 95	15 53	20 59	18 43	36 56	17 92
Working expenses.....	73 95	99 63	77 51	110 45	63 83	39 64	100 84
Industries.....	30 27	9 40	31 42	39 49	33 22	46 37	12 08
Land, buildings and equipment.....	83 07	24 16	106 03	75 78	30 99	137 66	70 16
Miscellaneous.....	1 40	0 46	1 18	8 82	0 70	17 50	2 00
Revenue per capita.....	100 15	27 33	81 30	168 80	59 20	102 19	78 77

## ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1919.....	\$ 275,675 00
Gross expenditure, 1919-20.....	1,173,073 00
	\$1,448,748 00

## DEDUCT

Supplies on hand March 31, 1920.....	\$ 305,789 00
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue.....	75,000 00
	\$ 380,789 00

Net cost.....	\$ 1,067,959 00
Cost per capita.....	582 95
Cost per capita per diem.....	1 60

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	1918	1919	1920
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	975,134 00	1,002,127 00	1,173,073 00
Net expenditure.....	899,306 00	863,509 00	1,029,739 00
Actual cost.....	845,028 00	901,003 00	1,067,959 00
Cost per capita.....	558 51	588 89	582 95
Cost per capita per diem.....	1 53	1 61	1 60
Average daily population.....	1,513	1,530	1,832



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In the past the prevailing idea has been that penitentiaries were a place of punishment only; that it was of small moment whether men were kept in idleness, made break stone, or given clean, interesting, useful work to do, so long as society was protected from them. During the last twenty years just passed a tremendous change has swept over most civilized countries in regard to prison management, and while Canada has been well ahead of others in most matters, the two great essentials (work and segregation) have been denied us.

Penitentiaries are now fast being regarded as industries—factories to manufacture Government material and to remake men. From depraved, neglected, diseased and crooked materials received, their object is to turn out, as their product, good citizens, reformed and fully qualified to take their places in the world of work.

Penitentiaries, therefore, are no longer regarded only as places of punishment, confinement, idleness, or as commercial non-essentials. When properly conducted they may not only be made a success from a financial standpoint, but can be made one of the most desirable business enterprises possible for a Government to engage in.

Records disclose the fact that the average cost to the Government of securing a conviction for commission of crime is about \$1,200. To this must be added the average cost of maintaining an inmate in the penitentiaries, which, together with discharge expenses and return railway fares, amounts to about \$1,600, making the total average cost to the State about \$2,800. To this must be added the value of loss or damage resulting from the commission of the crime, for which the inmate was sentenced, together with the value of support and assistance given the unfortunate wives, mothers, and children who, in many cases, have to be assisted while the wage-earner of the family is incarcerated; as well as the economic loss to the State of the value of his labour.

If a like amount were spent in an endeavour to help the fallen do well, as it costs to convict and imprison them, very few indeed would be sent to prison.

If, therefore, properly managed penitentiaries can change a man's character so that he will never again commit crime, they will have accomplished a very great financial saving. Far greater, however, than this will be the changing of a life of sin, sorrow, failure, and distress to one of happiness, success, and usefulness. Such reformation will add not only to the material wealth, but will add largely to the moral greatness of our country. All this may be accomplished in our penitentiaries if they be given sufficient Government work and segregation. No greater incentive could be desired than the moral reformation and material wealth possible if this be done.

If sufficient work be furnished by the Government, the penitentiaries can easily be made self-sustaining and wages paid to the inmates for their labour as well.

Though but a very limited amount of pay work was done at the penitentiaries during the past year, a revenue of \$143,333.39 was returned to the Government.

Segregation of inmates has been confined to an attempted classification, within the same institution. The officers in charge of Canadian penitentiaries in 1896 endeavoured to introduce classification by institutions, but their efforts in that direction were annulled in 1898 and the penitentiary then being built for this purpose was abandoned after nearly two years' work had been expended upon it. Construction with a view to classification in separate institutions has again been taken up, and if expectations are realized this important and essential improvement will in the near future become an assured fact. All work of construction, equipment, etc., is done by the inmates. No contract work has been employed for many years. The cost to the Government of this work is, therefore, reduced to a minimum.

Classification by institutions is now essential to the successful reformation and instruction of inmates. This matter should be taken up whole-heartedly and at least two new thoroughly up-to-date institutions erected to make this most important and desirable work possible. Several of the old penitentiaries could then be dispensed with.



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The Dominion should be divided into penitentiary areas and at least two institutions established in each prison area, said areas being made as large as possible, consistent with the distances to be travelled and the density of population. These institutions should be within reasonable distance of each other so that transfer of inmates from one prison to the other could readily be made and at little expense.

Criticisms have been made of our penitentiary system, because more liberty has not been granted the inmates. This can only be done with safety, however, when proper and sufficient buildings have been provided for segregation and classification. Experience has shown that the association of prisoners with each other, when not under strict supervision, usually results in general corruption.

Of late years we have witnessed one institution after another being foisted upon the public at the bidding of people who have not shown the most elementary knowledge of the subject with which they were dealing, and of faddists who want to regulate other men's lives by their own. In many cases these institutions have been abandoned or their management changed to produce sane results. The most disastrous and appalling tragedies have resulted from too great freedom being given inmates in some of these institutions.

If we hope to cope successfully with the problem of reducing crime and reforming the offending ones we must first understand them. The deliberate criminal is one who believes himself cleverer than other people. He plots against society, and it goes without saying that he is very frequently successful, which is most encouraging to himself and associates to continue in a life of crime. If, after conviction and removal to the penitentiary, these men are to be entertained, given freedom, sport, and comfort such as few of them ever knew at home, the penitentiary sentence will cease very largely to have any deterrent effect. No prison should be made a place of horror, nor should the unfortunates who are sent there be abused or ill-treated. Sane methods of management and reformation should prevail and be continually improved and restraint relaxed as the inmates show themselves worthy of it, but they must ever regard a prison as such and not as a playhouse, where they may, by wrong doing, be sent to spend a vacation and live more comfortably than by a life of honest work.

When a man has gone wrong it may be generally assumed that there is something in him that has made him unfit to resist the temptation incident to his surroundings. If this assumption be correct, it follows that we are not warranted in granting him too much freedom or placing him solely upon his honour, as the same lack of power of resistance will, in time, reassert itself there. Better, therefore, constant supervision. The most successful treatment in the reformation of the criminal is one of vigilance, gentleness, patience, persuasion, education, example, and religion. In relation to criminals the threefold combination of prevention, repression, and reformation should be constantly maintained.

In this connection I quote the following from Sheriff Charles W. Peters, of Cook county, Ill., U.S.A., who says:—

“The modern coddling of criminals by well-meaning but misguided, sympathetic theoretical reformers and self-constituted organizations is one of the greatest causes of the present crime wave in Chicago. Their interference with the vigorous enforcement of the law has destroyed the fear of punishment by criminals to the extent that it is no longer a deterrent to the further commission of crime to be incarcerated in our penal institutions.

“It is impossible to make a success of ‘government by the people’ unless crime is properly punished. All government fails unless founded on force when necessary. So long as human nature possesses weaknesses and failings, so long as selfishness, jealousy, anger, passion, and tendencies worse than brutal exist, society must punish criminals and make crime and the consequences of crime very real and altogether certain. While every effort should



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be made to help the unfortunate and lift up the fallen, there is no place for sickly sentiment in a government by law and order. If one-half the energy now spent in sympathy on murderers and criminals would be devoted to the families of the victims and the other half to bringing the criminals to justice, this would be a happier and safer world in which to live."

## PAROLE

The parole system, as applied to Canadian penitentiaries, is productive of much good, largely due to the untiring efforts of Judge Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, but much more can be and should be accomplished.

In this connection I repeat my recommendation of last year, as follows:—

"There should be a parole officer employed in each prison area, whose duties would be to become fully acquainted with every inmate in the institution; to make a full and exhaustive inquiry into each case, not only of the inmate himself, but of the penitentiary and court records regarding him, and more particularly of his record, habits, associations, environment and life in general in the community in which he lived, thus arriving as nearly as possible at the reason for his downfall. It would also be the duty of these officers to get fully into touch with the employers of labour in the districts and seek out situations suitable for those to be paroled. They should also visit as often as possible all paroled men and receive reports from employers regarding their behaviour. These paroled men should remain under the control of the penitentiaries and the parole officer should have authority to cancel any parole and return the man to the penitentiary on receipt of an adverse report from the area parole officer, after investigation.

"There should also be a parole board at each penitentiary, consisting of the warden, surgeon, school teacher, chaplains, and the parole officer for that prison area.

"They should report to the parole officer of the Penitentiary Branch. The case should then be further considered by a board consisting of the superintendent and inspectors of penitentiaries, and the Dominion parole officer; and the report of this board, accompanied by the report of the trial judge and such other reports as the Solicitor General might require, forwarded for decision.

"This would mean the separation of the paroling of penitentiary inmates from those of the provinces.

"In this way only officers who come into actual contact with the inmates would be permitted to sit on the boards and few mistakes would be made in the releasing of men on parole, as all reports would be prepared by those possessing first-hand knowledge of the men.

"The parole officer for the area should arrange employment for them prior to their parole and assist them in every way possible. One of the needs of our system is some more effective method of aiding the inmates on their discharge.

"All men granted parole should report to the warden of the penitentiary from which they had been paroled. They should *not* be placed under the control of the police.

"A first offender, unless his crime be of a very serious nature, should, after a short period of incarceration, be released on parole as soon as the parole officer can arrange for employment with proper environment for him on the outside. He should be placed in charge of the area parole officer, made to work and live a clean, decent life. If married, he should be made support his family. In any case the country is relieved of the burden of his support,



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and every endeavour should be put forth by the area parole officer to learn fully all about him and ascertain the cause or causes of his having committed the crime for which he had been arrested, and no effort spared to reclaim him. A study of the old hardened criminal may be interesting pathology, but it is the study of, and interest in, the first offender that will produce results and prevent increase of the really criminal class.

"Should the efforts of the area parole officer fail to reclaim him and he again resorts to crime while under control, his license should be at once revoked and he returned to the penitentiary to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence. Parole should never be granted to a repeater."

There should be an honest attempt made to assist the inmates on discharge. They go out into the world feeling anxious and discouraged as to their future. Then is the time they require a helping hand, moral support, and a friend. Work should be provided for them and an abiding interest taken in them until they become re-established in society.

A man's conduct may be improved in prison, but you will not know how he will act when at liberty. Therefore all inmates on discharge should be guided and assisted so long as they require a strengthening hand.

Unless sympathetic supervision is given them in the community, which will assist, encourage, and strengthen them in resisting temptation, they will seldom reform. They must not only be prevented from returning to their former courses, but helped and directed into better ones.

Should area parole officers, as recommended above, be appointed, this would form one of the duties assigned to these officers.

The Alberta Penitentiary has been closed and the inmates transferred to Saskatchewan and Manitoba Penitentiaries. The officers willing to transfer have been sent to Kingston, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries.

The valuable reserve of the Alberta Penitentiary should be sold and the proceeds applied to the construction of two new up-to-date penitentiaries. Sufficient should be realized from this transaction to purchase the sites and build these institutions.

The employment of qualified school teachers has been approved, and is now an assured fact. Better school rooms are being provided at all of the penitentiaries. Good results are expected from this advance, as most inmates are anxious to study while in prison. Boys who could not be made to attend school when free devote themselves heartily to their studies while in penitentiary. Permission has been granted for inmates to take courses in schools of correspondence, when they are able to pay for same. Inmates possessing special talents are being assisted to develop same. In this respect excellent results have been obtained.

Improvement in the cooking and serving of the food has been made. A varied diet has been introduced in the penitentiaries and qualified cooks engaged in several of the institutions.

Libraries have been largely increased and a better class of literature furnished. Selected books in different languages have been added. The libraries in all the penitentiaries will now be placed under control of the school teacher and librarian. I respectfully suggest that at least six copies of all educative reports and pamphlets issued by the Dominion Government be placed in the penitentiary libraries. These publications are eagerly sought after, particularly those relating to agriculture in its various branches, forestry, mining, conservation, etc.

During the past year plain woollen clothing, the colour of the Air Force blue, has been ordered for all penitentiaries for winter wear, and plain brown denim for summer use.

Writing privileges have been increased 100 per cent and visiting privileges 50 per cent.



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More work has been provided for the inmates by the Dominion Government.

The hair of the inmates is no longer clipped between the 1st of November and the 1st of May.

Construction with a view to segregation has been rebegun.

Moving picture entertainments have been introduced at the Christmas season.

All prisoners are now given suitable overcoats upon discharge during the cold weather. This in addition to what was previously given them.

Increased bathing of all inmates employed at occupations such as blacksmithing, machine shop, boiler house, and other like work, has been introduced.

Hospital equipments have been largely increased.

Though a great deal has been accomplished in the past year, much yet remains to be desired.

The female portions of the penitentiaries should be removed outside of the male enclosure. Plans for the reconstruction of the buildings to house female inmates at Dorchester and Kingston are being prepared for submission.

In some of the provinces great difficulty is experienced in prevailing upon the provincial authorities to accept the criminally insane, notwithstanding that the Government pays for their keep. Trouble has been experienced during the past year in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec, and we are frequently forced to retain hopelessly insane inmates who could and should be treated in mental disease hospitals where proper facilities for handling such as they exist.

The experiences of the past year in this connection have clearly demonstrated that there should be an institution for the incarceration of the criminally insane. This should be centrally located and properly staffed. Five inmates of the penitentiaries transferred to provincial hospitals for the insane have walked away from those institutions during the past fiscal year, several of them being very dangerous criminals.

More Government work should be furnished to enable us to pay our inmates a small wage, and to permit them to buy, at very small expense, a stated ration of tobacco. This would, I feel sure, remove, to a certain extent, the trafficking carried on in the past between officers and inmates.

There should be a Canadian Prison Congress, meeting annually to discuss affairs affecting the criminal in Canada.

A change in the method of purchasing supplies for Canadian penitentiaries should be made.

Canning industries should be established in the penitentiaries to provide all classes of canned goods for use in the institution, as it is found very difficult to, at all times, obtain the necessary vegetables and fruits. This would not only be most convenient, but would effect a very large saving and materially reduce the per capita cost of rationing the inmates.

In conclusion, I again suggest that those in charge of penitentiaries be invested with power to manage the affairs of same.

The duties of penitentiary officers are partly military, partly police and largely reformatory. Discipline officers should be selected by those responsible for penitentiary management. All discipline officers should have at least three months' training in this most important work before being permitted to assume any responsible duty within the institution. Superior officers of the penitentiaries should be afforded opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries and studying methods of administration therein.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. HUGHES,  
*Superintendent.*



**APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT**

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to submit the annual report of the parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

During the year I have visited the seven federal penitentiaries, having 432 interviews with prisoners. I have also visited eighteen provincial prisons, industrial farms and reformatories in the provinces, interviewing 74 inmates. While visiting the various centres of the Dominion I interviewed personally 617 persons on parole and found them, with very few exceptions, industriously employed and living steady, upright lives. In connection with the reporting of prisoners now on parole the reports received from the chiefs of police and sheriffs have been very encouraging. During the year ten paroled men have been given financial assistance, the need arising through sickness or in meeting transportation expenses to employment in other localities. The Parole Office has found employment for 444 paroled prisoners throughout the year and the others released (some 348) had friends, relatives, or societies to assist them in their rehabilitation.

From the statistics furnished by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (which include the twenty-one years' operation of the system) I find that 12,627 prisoners have been released on parole. The total number who forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction is 291, or 2.3 per cent. The number whose licenses were cancelled for non-compliance with conditions, principally those failing to report or in removing from one city to another without the consent of those in authority, is 453, or 3.5 per cent, making the total losses of the parole system since the inception of the Act, by revocations (for non-compliance with conditions) and forfeitures (by subsequent convictions), only 744, or 5.8 per cent. The number of sentences completed on parole since the inception of the Act is 11,167.

The great majority of these men have found their way back to the paths of good citizenship through the parole system. Can an estimate be made defining the difference between keeping these men in prison to the last day of their sentence and releasing them as under the old system—men with a grouch against everybody and possessed of a sullen, broken, distorted disposition—self-made Ishmaelites—for a criminal act often committed in a passion or under the stress of great temptation and the present up-to-date methods? I have not compiled the figures of the total earnings of these men now on parole, but I confidently state that their earnings reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Seven hundred and sixteen men and women are now reporting on parole with bright prospects of completing their sentences and finding full liberty and good citizenship under the present system.

These statistics reveal magnificent results and the figures speak more eloquently for the great good accomplished through the parole system of Canada than any comment the parole officer desires to make.

The parole system not only gives the man the opportunity to redeem himself, but it opens the way for a prisoner thus released to earn an honest living and support those depending on him, especially in a case where the man has a wife and family. Were there no parole system at the present time and men were left to complete their last day of sentence, the cost to the state would be immeasurably increased. How much better are the ends of justice met by a conditional liberation of these men and how much greater benefit to the state are they as social and industrial units could never be demonstrated by figures alone.



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The following tabulated statement will reveal the working out of the parole system for the past fiscal year in the federal penitentiaries and jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc., of the Dominion:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

Prisoners released on parole—		Revocations	Forfeitures	Total loss
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Kingston..	77	4 or 5.19	2 or 2.59	6 or 7.7
St. Vincent de Paul..	75	2 or 2.66	2 or 2.66	4 or 5.3
Dorchester..	55	.....	6 or 10.9	6 or 10.9
Manitoba..	16	2 or 12.5	5 or 31.25	7 or 43.7
British Columbia..	27	.....	1 or 3.7	1 or 3.7
Alberta..	13	2 or 15.38	1 or 7.69	3 or 23.07
Saskatchewan..	14	2 or 14.28	.....	2 or 14.28
Total penitentiaries..		277	12 or 4.33	29 or 10.46
Jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc..	515	4 or 0.77	1 or 0.19	5 or 0.97
Grand total..		792	16 or 2.02	34 or 4.29

The total releases from the penitentiaries were 277—an increase on the previous year of 45. The numbers released from the jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc., were 515, making the total of 792. The revocations for non-compliance with conditions were 16, or 2.02 per cent. The forfeitures for the year were 18, or 2.27 per cent; total loss 34, or 4.29 per cent.

The forfeitures were larger than the previous year, but we must remember that the previous year revealed only one-half of one per cent loss through forfeitures from those who had been paroled. This was the smallest percentage of any year since the operation of the parole system. The only correct criterion we can safely utilize in making a just estimate of the results is in taking the entire number released since the inception of the Act. This year's showing, with a total loss of 4.29, is excellent.

The following statistics by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police tally with the figures kept in the Parole Office and are correct:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1920—

Released on parole from penitentiaries..	5,894	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories..	6,733	12,627
		-----
Licenses revoked..	453	
Licenses forfeited..	291	
Sentences completed on parole..	11,167	
Sentences not yet completed..	716	12,627
		-----

“ THE CHILD IN OUR MIDST ”

The most alarming thing in our midst to-day is not Bolshevism, nor the question of “high cost of living,” nor the great “social unrest,” nor what people term “the economic crisis,” but it is found is the frightful, unceasing, and world-wide drift of youth, especially, when they leave their homes for the higher grades of education or when they throw their lot into the big commercial world around us. The enormous proportion that are soon ready to cast off their religious teaching and home influence, the very fundamentals of true and pure character, as a worn-out garment, on their first contact with real life, is appalling. What has happened to our homes?

I know it is easier to criticize than correct. We must never forget that it is easier to hinder than to help. It is easier to destroy reputation than it is to construct and build up character. Fault-finding is as dangerous as it is easy, but we must plod on at our task. It takes a soul full of infinite wisdom and love to go on



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working faithfully and lovingly with the real problems of life we come in contact with daily.

If tangible results are to be obtained and our hopes for the future generations realized, we must have better organization, more intelligent and sympathetic efforts to transfuse the living principles of "obedience and self-control," only upon which we may safely build the superstructure of true manhood and human endurance into the life and character of our youth in order that Canada may be safe and sane in the coming years.

I hope to live to see the day when the parents, the pastor or spiritual adviser, the Sunday school teacher, the public school teacher, the scout master, the Y.M.C.A. boys' secretary, the big brother and big sister workers, the probation officers, the Juvenile Court judges, the playground associations, the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, the medical profession, and all others who are vitally interested in child welfare, and are ready to sacrifice for him, will be organized and banded together in one community group with the "child in the midst," there to determine how we shall mutually, sympathetically and carefully, each bear his or her own part in the symmetrical training and development of that which is best in every youth. Such an organization would be especially helpful in dealing with the problems in connection with the delinquent child.

If we could only unite and concentrate all movements for the betterment of mankind on sane, humane and progressive principles, a better and a brighter world would be the legacy left for those who follow after us. I am heart-sick of class treatment, the disjointed efforts put forth in our communities by various organizations who are generally experimenting, or exploiting on the ills and sorrows of human life. To-day many systems thrive on human frailties without working out any permanent good in the lives of the people they toil among. It is no marvel that our prison populations are increasing at an alarming rate when we find the child, still plastic in character, is being left to drift or, worst still, is allowed to remain in environments conducive to depravity, neglected, and sometimes damned into existence, and compelled to live a life of selfishness and uselessness through the inconsistent example of those responsible for their training and development. It is time to get busy. Our communities are full of the driftwood of human life. Crime is on the increase at a rapid rate, and will continue so until we grapple with these vital matters in a concerted action.

The intrinsic worth of human life should be the real inspiration to get together and unite in efforts for the upbuilding and construction of a mighty nation. One of the greatest problems in Canada to-day is found in "the child in our midst."



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

**APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS****KINGSTON**

J. C. Ponsford, Warden, reports:—

As I only assumed control of Kingston Penitentiary on the 27th of April, 1920, I am not in a position to express any opinion on the conduct of affairs in the institution for the last fiscal year. I have pleasure in sending herewith criminal statistics and financial statements for fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL**

G. S. Malepart, Warden, reports:—

The population at the beginning of the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1920, was 380, and during the succeeding twelve months 292 were received and 152 discharged, leaving at the end of the year 520 inmates, thus making a daily average of 496.

The new northeast wing was started last June and work prosecuted until late fall, at which time the outside walls were built up to the first floor line, the cell foundation to the floor ground line, the cell corridor spaces filled in ready to receive the ground floor, and window barriers just about completed.

The stonecutters' shed has been re-covered with galvanized shingles, and an extension built to the pump house for a large iron oil tank.

We manufactured 800 feet of cement tiles for the engineer's department to cover the steam pipes. We also manufactured 250 chairs for the War Purchasing Commission.

The interior of the new Roman Catholic chapel is nearly completed.

Work on the new Protestant church has progressed rapidly, and same is nearing completion.

Improvements and repairs have been made in the deputy warden's quarters and also in the Government block.

New water mains to supply well water to all workshops and administration building are under way, and we expect to have the water supplied to the north wing very soon.

The yield of the farm has been good and, after supplying the needs of the institution, we sold to customers vegetables to the value of \$639.36, hay to the value of \$861.25, and straw amounting to \$344.40.

In 1918 we had the misfortune of having an epidemic of cholera and were obliged to slaughter every one of our hogs. In April last we bought 20 sows and 2 boars for reproduction, and at the end of the fiscal year we had in stock 57 young pigs and expect the piggery to be very productive this year.

The low death-rate speaks well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution, as there was only one death during the year and no accidents occurred. I must mention that two of the inmates who were serving terms of five and seven years, respectively, on charges of theft, were taken out to court, retried on charge of murder and sentenced to death. They were executed on the 23rd of January, 1920.

The conduct of the inmates in general has been good. No serious breach of discipline has occurred and there were no escapes during the year.



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The conduct of the inmates in both chapels has been exemplary. They have paid close attention to the sermons and both chaplains declare that they never found, in their parochial work outside, better behaviour than that of the men in the chapels during divine services. We had, during the winter, a mission, conducted respectively by Reverend Father Louis Lalande, S.J., and by Rev. A. C. Ascah, rector of St. Cyprien's church Montreal, which has been most successful, morally speaking. The number of inmates partaking of the Holy Communion was the largest ever known in this penitentiary, and since then we have had a large number of communions every Sunday. The mission lasted four days with two sermons a day of one hour each. I trust that similar missions will be held in the future.

The moving picture entertainment given on New Year's eve for the inmates of this institution was a great success from every point of view, the inmates behaving exceedingly well and being highly attentive. It was really a great benefit for their welfare and an improvement for the morale. They were shown a very attractive and interesting picture of a trans-Canada trip, depicting the beauties of our grand country. They could realize the untold wealth and beautiful spots of our Dominion and the enormous amount of opportunities for one who has the spunk and energy to go and work them out.

Proper kinds of moving pictures would elevate the minds of the inmates, lead them to better ideals, improve their morale, and build up their characters. If it would not impel all of them to better standard in life it would undoubtedly reform scores of them if entertainments of this kind were held frequently. I am earnestly in favour of these entertainments.

## DORCHESTER

L. H. Chambers, Acting Warden, reports:—

The prison population for the year has increased, the average being 252. We began the year with 226 males and closed with 292 males and 14 females, the female ward having been reopened in January and 13 female prisoners transferred from Kingston penitentiary.

A substantial start has been made on the new south wing, in which 260 new thoroughly up-to-date cells, with all improved equipment are being constructed.

The new ice-house was completed and filled with ice.

The cell block between north wing and prison dome is completed with the exception of the installation of the plumbing. This work will be finished as soon as the fittings arrive.

The general health of the inmates has been good, their conduct up to the average and discipline well maintained.

School was held each week-day and fair progress made by most of those attending.

I also wish to thank you and the Inspectors for the kind assistance extended to me.

## MANITOBA

W. R. Grahame, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31, 1919, was 149, including one at asylum, 99 were received during the year and 92 discharged, leaving on March 31, 1920, a population of 156. Forty-six of the 99 received were transferred from other penitentiaries just before the close of the year, otherwise the population, at the end of the year, would have shown a favourable decrease.

The conduct and industry of the inmates, with few exceptions, has been good, the exception being inmate Johnson, who murdered guard Fladeby and was convicted by the jury of manslaughter and sentenced to life imprisonment.



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Our farming operations were quite successful last year. Over 12,000 bushels of grains and over 3,000 bushels of potatoes were produced and the farm shows a balance for the year's operations of over \$6,000.

The mail-bag repair shop has been another great source of revenue, showing a total of over \$5,000. During the winter, on stormy days, any unemployed were given employment in this shop.

Fourteen hundred new volumes were added to the library during the year, this in excess of the large list of magazines and periodicals furnished by the department.

School has been held each week day and excellent progress has been made. Courses in schools of correspondence, now being permitted, proved a great incentive to several of the inmates who have availed themselves of this important improvement.

The inmates were kept employed during the year in the various trade shops.

The laundry and bath house has been removed to its present location in new building.

The new sewer from the north wing is in operation and working satisfactorily.

No serious sickness occurred amongst the population, nor were there any accidents.

The discipline has been well maintained.

I cannot close without mentioning the deep interest shown by the Salvation Army for the welfare of all discharged inmates.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Superintendent and his staff for the courteous treatment and assistance received at all times.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

J. C. Brown, Warden, reports:—

The steady decrease in prison population continued up to the end of the year, when only 114 were in custody, as compared with 148 when the year began.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. No accidents occurred during the year and there were no escapes. Their general health has been good also. Several chronic cases have raised the hospital average, but there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, although influenza was prevalent in the neighbourhood during winter and early spring.

The chaplains and school instructor report a year of satisfactory progress. The Protestant chaplain reports that he is completing arrangements with the Prisoners' Aid Society to enable paroled and discharged prisoners to more easily secure employment.

The Salvation Army band, of Vancouver, gave the prisoners a concert during the year, which was greatly appreciated.

The year has seen a number of improvements.

*For the prisoners:* The last of the antiquated prison cells have been torn down and every cell in the prison is now up-to-date in every way. The library has received a considerable addition of new books. The new kitchen has been in use for the greater part of the year. Being well lighted, airy and convenient, it is an immense improvement on the old cramped and gloomy kitchen. The liberalizing of the regulations as to letter-writing and visitors has reacted beneficially on discipline.

*For the staff:* The interests of the staff have not been neglected. The generous provision recently made for additional holiday time is a long step in the direction of making the service more attractive and thereby obtaining and keeping good officers. There is still, however, dissatisfaction with the rate of pay. It is true that substantial increases have been made during the last few years, particularly in the lower grades, but these have not kept pace with the increase in prices and the rapid rise in the rate of wages for all classes of labour.



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*On the Reserve:* Work on the Glen Brook sewer, suspended for a time, has, under the superintendent's instructions, been vigorously pushed. Its completion will clear the way for the carrying out of a long-contemplated improvement of the grounds which will greatly add to the appearance of that part of the reserve abutting on Columbia street, and also add some six or seven acres to our restricted agricultural area. Another important piece of special work undertaken during the year is the construction of the central hall and dome. Its completion will add to the appearance of the buildings, architecturally speaking; will increase the security of the prison, and will contribute largely to the smooth running of prison routine.

In a recent report the superintendent recommended an improvement in dietary—not in the way of better quality or greater quantity of food, but in preparation and service of meals, to avoid monotony. From a certain class of prisoners complaints will come in any case, but when well-behaved and industrious men complain it is another matter; and the monotony of diet is at the root of their complaints. Thus an appreciable part of the benefit which should accrue from the provision of first-class food materials is lost through the sameness from day to day of the form in which it reaches the prisoners.

### ALBERTA

W. Meighen, Acting Warden, reports:—

Having only assumed control of this institution on April 1, 1920, this report necessarily deals with the work accomplished during the year under the supervision of Warden Ponsford, now transferred to Kingston.

The movement of convicts of this institution for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was as follows:—

Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1919, 121. Received during the year, 72. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 11; by parole, 13; by pardon, 7; by deportation, 3; by order of court, 3; by transfer to Kingston, 1 (female); by transfer to asylum at Ponoka, 1; by transfer to Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert, 75; by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, 45. Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1920, 34.

The farm operations for the year were again very satisfactory. On some 45 acres, 3,686 bushels of oats were harvested, and on 9½ acres, 227 bushels of wheat. While our potato crop was lighter than usual, 2,250 bushels were grown on 13 acres, and our other vegetables yielded splendidly, having considerable to sell after supplying the needs of the institution.

A new mine shaft was sunk on the reserve close to the Grand Trunk Pacific line, to a depth of 235 feet, where a seam of pure coal 5 feet thick was struck. In the sinking of this shaft record time was made for the province of Alberta. Work was commenced on the shaft on the 19th of May and it was completed on the 13th of August. This included the timbering and the securing of the shaft bottom with timbers 14-inch by 14-inch by 14 feet long. It is claimed there has been to date no other shaft sunk in the province of Alberta to a depth of 200 feet in less than three months. And this was done by straight pick and shovel, hammer and wedge work, no powder being used. Nor were there any accidents, as frequently happen in an undertaking of this kind, by even the most experienced coal mine operators.

The shaft proper is 9 feet wide by 18 feet outside measurement, and is divided into three compartments of equal size—two for purposes of hoisting coal with coal cages or buckets, and the third is separated from the others by a partition of two ply of boards with tar paper between, making it airtight. In this compartment is a stairway, built in case of an emergency as a means of exit.

What little water leaks into the seams so far worked is drained into a sump at the bottom of the shaft, from where it is pumped out by a small Cornish pump during working hours.



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A tipple 50 feet high, and loading platform 30 feet high, attached, was built for the purpose of hoisting and unloading the coal when hoisted into chutes, one of which is built so as to unload mine run direct into railway cars placed on our spur—another for screened coal and a third for slack.

An engine room 20 feet by 22 feet was also built, in which was placed an electric hoist, solidly erected on a concrete base 7 feet by 10 feet at base and 8 feet in depth, and tapering to surface to size of hoist.

An addition to our boiler room was also built, a new 150-horsepower boiler installed as an auxiliary to the two previously in use, and necessitated by the additional requirements of supplying steam to drive the engines connected with three new electric generators, two of which had also been installed in an adjoining new generator room.

From the time coal was first struck on August 18, 1919, until March 31, 1920, the end of the fiscal year, some 4,746 tons of coal were mined by straight hand-pick digging, using no powder or machinery whatever, but digging solely from cross-cuts for the purpose of air connection, removing no pillars whatever, and all pillars so far made are 60 feet by 30 feet.

As most of the development work in the mine is completed, and the whole undertaking so far been economically and successfully carried out, there should be little or no difficulty in disposing of the mine as it stands to-day at a fair profit to the department.

Work was commenced again in the early spring on the warden's new house, and by fall the outside walls and roof were completed, but owing to the necessary work to be done in connection with the mine, the interior work of the house was suspended for the winter.

All the work required from the various shops was well looked after by the instructors in charge.

The Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains report the conduct of the inmates as good while attending divine services.

School was carried on during the noon hour each week day during the year, many acquiring a good knowledge of the English language in reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic.

During the year we were honoured by a visit from the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, who highly complimented the warden on the efficiency of administration, and the staff on the excellent discipline maintained.

I am pleased to say the discipline of the inmates has on the whole been good, and that the officers performed their duties diligently and efficiently.

## SASKATCHEWAN

W. J. Macleod, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31, 1919, was 116. During the past year 58 were received from this province and 75 transferred from Edmonton. There have been discharged: by expiration of sentence, 20; by parole, 14; by transfer, 1 male and 2 females; by pardon, 20; by deportation, 1; by order of the court, 3; and returned to the provincial authorities (insane), 2; leaving us with 186 inmates at the end of the year. This includes 6 prisoners in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

The following very necessary work was completed during the year:—

Cell block (south wing) and carriage shed; new shops extended and tailor, shoe, and laundry departments moved into them; old wooden floors taken out of west shops building and concrete floors poured; engineer, blacksmith, and carpenter departments moved into new quarters in same; yard extended 129 feet north to make room for new buildings; wall moved; main gate changed to face east; road made from main highway to new gate; excavated 236 feet by 70 feet for new cell block; rain water reservoir completed and in use, and 360,000 bricks of good quality made.



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Four hundred and thirty-five acres were under cultivation on the farm during the year. Owing to the exceedingly dry season our crops were very light, but notwithstanding the "off" season the farm shows a profit of \$1,950.99. One thousand and fifty-five bushels of wheat, 3,570 of oats, 1,055 of barley, and 110 of peas and oats were threshed; 10 tons of green feed and 82 tons of hay were stacked; 3,262 bushels of potatoes were stored away, and \$3,849.68 worth of dressed pork was sold to the steward and customers.

During the winter months 200 cords of wood were cut and hauled, and 1,385 cubic yards of gravel drawn; also ice sufficient for our needs was stored.

School was held during each working day of the year and good progress made by those in attendance.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates was well looked after by the chaplains, both of whom report being well satisfied with the appreciation and attention of the inmates.

The library, consisting of hundreds of good books, was well patronized. There was also a number of leading magazines subscribed for, and the inmates enjoyed reading them very much. A number of the inmates have been given permission to take up special branches of study and allowed to obtain books to assist them in same. In this way they are fitting themselves to lead better and more useful lives upon release.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary conditions are excellent and the sewage plant is giving entire satisfaction. The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. The institution was again fortunate in escaping the influenza epidemic, also smallpox, of which there were a number of cases in this locality. Only one inmate was transferred to the hospital for the insane, this being a severe case of masturbation.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the inmates on the whole was very good, with the exception of one, an incorrigible, serving his third term, who was finally transferred to the penitentiary at Kingston.

I am pleased to report that the increase in holidays from fourteen to twenty-one days and the allowing to each discipline officer every eighth day off duty has been productive of excellent results, as prior to this the officers were doing about eleven hours' duty on the average.

The superintendent paid us a visit during the year and we were very glad to have him with us. I am of the opinion that these visits should be made at least once a year as they help very much, and I am then able to talk over matters of prison management in general and also discuss questions pertaining to the helping of the unfortunate ones under my charge, which, in my opinion, is much better than having to discuss things of this nature by correspondence, which is usually unsatisfactory.



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## APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE

## KINGSTON

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$108,624 16	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	8,263 49	
Bonuses.. . . .	40,780 54	
		\$157,668 19
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$ 41,207 11	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	22,464 42	
		63,671 53
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$ 5,916 94	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	60 70	
		5,977 64
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$ 28,889 55	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	10,087 66	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	1,209 93	
Office expenses.. . . .	2,239 71	
		42,426 85
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 6,489 82	
Trade shops.. . . .	19,141 49	
Binder twine.. . . .	1,234 27	
		26,865 58
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 2,561 10	
Furnishings.. . . .	2,866 67	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	527 46	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	38,245 64	
		44,200 87
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 143 30	
Special.. . . .	670 73	
		814 03
		<u>\$341,624 69</u>

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$ 84,298 82	
Uniform and mess.. . . .	5,448 38	
Bonuses.. . . .	33,633 76	
		\$123,380 96
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$ 31,928 32	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	14,574 17	
		46,502 49
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$ 3,784 66	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	216 46	
		4,001 12
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$ 21,665 06	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	18,676 85	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	911 06	
Office expenses.. . . .	1,179 06	
		42,432 03
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 3,742 00	
Trade shops.. . . .	6,645 87	
		10,387 87
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 728 71	
Furnishings.. . . .	3,451 74	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	3,182 25	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	8,434 84	
		15,797 54
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 120 82	
Special.. . . .	109 34	
		230 16
		<u>\$242,732 17</u>



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**EXPENDITURE—Continued****DORCHESTER**

## Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$ 63,866 31	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	4,476 80	
Bonuses.. . . .	20,930 32	
		\$ 89,273 43

## Maintenance of convicts—

Rations.. . . .	\$ 14,412 38	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	10,480 33	
		24,892 71

## Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$ 3,437 89	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	959 07	
		4,396 96

## Working expenses—

Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$ 16,409 43	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	6,536 13	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	480 04	
Office expenses.. . . .	799 06	
		24,224 66

## Industries—

Farm.. . . .	\$ 5,346 41	
Trade shops.. . . .	5,142 27	
		10,488 68

## Prison equipment—

Machinery.. . . .	\$ 4,787 10	
Furnishings.. . . .	2,051 98	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	1,521 76	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	15,506 94	
		23,867 78

## Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 175 17	
Special.. . . .	121 77	
		296 94

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\$177,441 16
**MANITOBA**

## Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$ 41,470 12	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	2,335 77	
Bonuses.. . . .	15,312 54	
		\$ 59,118 43

## Maintenance of convicts—

Rations.. . . .	\$ 7,697 95	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	5,992 23	
		13,690 18

## Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$ 2,228 35	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	582 95	
		2,811 30

## Working expenses—

Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$ 11,395 69	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	2,268 60	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	484 93	
Office expenses.. . . .	576 25	
		14,725 47

## Industries—

Farm.. . . .	\$ 2,372 32	
Trade shops.. . . .	1,895 17	
		4,267 49

## Prison equipment—

Machinery.. . . .	\$ 1,544 27	
Furnishings.. . . .	1,832 29	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	235 01	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	5,830 91	
		9,442 48

## Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 45 04	
Special.. . . .	1,031 70	
		1,076 74

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\$105,132 09



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**EXPENDITURE—Continued****BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . . .	\$ 42,483 90	
Uniforms and mess.. . . . .	1,648 62	
Bonuses.. . . . .	15,404 61	
		\$ 59,537 13
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . . .	\$ 10,061 91	
Clothing and hospital.. . . . .	4,066 38	
		14,128 29
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . . .	\$ 1,207 24	
Transfer and interment.. . . . .	1,084 20	
		2,291 44
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . . .	\$ 5,064 15	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	1,537 53	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . . .	408 85	
Office expenses.. . . . .	1,155 64	
		8,166 17
Industries—		
Farm.. . . . .	\$ 1,926 25	
Trade shops.. . . . .	1,111 38	
		3,037 63
Prison equipment—		
Furnishings.. . . . .	247 00	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . . .	247 00	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . . .	3,139 65	
		3,477 39
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . . .	\$ 34 75	
Special.. . . . .	57 00	
		91 75
		<u>\$ 90,729 80</u>

**ALBERTA**

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . . .	\$ 45,191 83	
Uniforms and mess.. . . . .	3,942 60	
Bonuses.. . . . .	16,871 07	
		\$ 66,005 50
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . . .	\$ 8,023 25	
Clothing and hospital.. . . . .	3,248 02	
		11,271 27
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . . .	\$ 655 40	
Transfer and interment.. . . . .	4,082 30	
		4,737 70
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . . .	\$ 2,168 96	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	1,426 03	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . . .	253 30	
Office expenses.. . . . .	1,163 82	
		5,012 11
Industries—		
Farm.. . . . .	\$ 836 37	
Trade shops.. . . . .	4,613 77	
Coal mine.. . . . .	6,149 89	
		11,600 03
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . . .	\$ 5,820 70	
Furnishings.. . . . .	364 04	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . . .	352 35	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . . .	10,305 72	
		16,842 81
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . . .	\$ 1,347 75	
Special.. . . . .	927 00	
		2,274 75
		<u>\$117,744 17</u>



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**EXPENDITURE—Concluded****SASKATCHEWAN**

## Staff—

Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$ 36,965 82	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	2,817 34	
Bonuses.. . . .	13,095 34	
		\$ 52,878 50

## Maintenance of convicts—

Rations.. . . .	\$ 7,426 56	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	4,565 18	
		11,991 74

## Discharge expenses—

Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$ 1,411 43	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	1,149 20	
		2,560 63

## Working expenses—

Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$ 7,405 32	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	3,491 99	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	309 21	
Office expenses.. . . .	888 51	
		12,095 03

## Industries—

Farm.. . . .	\$ 1,651 98	
Trade shops.. . . .	2,146 84	
		3,798 82

## Prison equipment—

Machinery.. . . .	\$ 1,399 45	
Furnishings.. . . .	734 16	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	414 02	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	11,555 21	
		14,102 84

## Miscellaneous—

Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 67 90	
Special.. . . .	173 45	
		241 35

\$ 97,668 91**PENITENTIARIES GENERAL**

Salary of Purchasing Agent, G. A. Dillon, 12 months.. . . .

\$ 3,400 00

Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months.. . . .

900 00

Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months.. . . .

627 29

Bonus to Miss Grant and Miss Brill.. . . .

770 02

Rent of office.. . . .

247 00

Cleaning office, 10 months.. . . .

30 00

Light account.. . . .

10 75

Office expenses, sundry.. . . .

14 59

\$ 5,999 65

Printing, sundry.. . . .

\$ 54 50

Trunk.. . . .

51 30

Assistance to paroled convicts.. . . .

207 25

313 05\$ 6,312 70